

## Chapter 13 Incarcerated People

Chapter 13 provides a profile of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among incarcerated people in Massachusetts based on three different data sources. HIV and AIDS case data are presented to provide a demographic description of incarcerated people living with HIV/AIDS and to describe the ways in which they were exposed to HIV. Since the HIV and AIDS case data reflect a person's residence at the time of diagnosis, they include only those individuals who were diagnosed with HIV infection or AIDS while residing at either a state or county correctional institution in Massachusetts. Some of these individuals are no longer incarcerated, and other, currently incarcerated HIV positive individuals are not counted in these data because they were diagnosed before their incarceration. Therefore, the HIV and AIDS case data presented in the following tables and graphs do not reflect all currently incarcerated people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Data collected from state funded substance abuse treatment services describe the demographic profile of incarcerated people currently in treatment for their substance use. Lastly, HIV Counseling and Testing data are presented to provide information about incarcerated people who were tested for HIV at state funded sites during their incarceration.

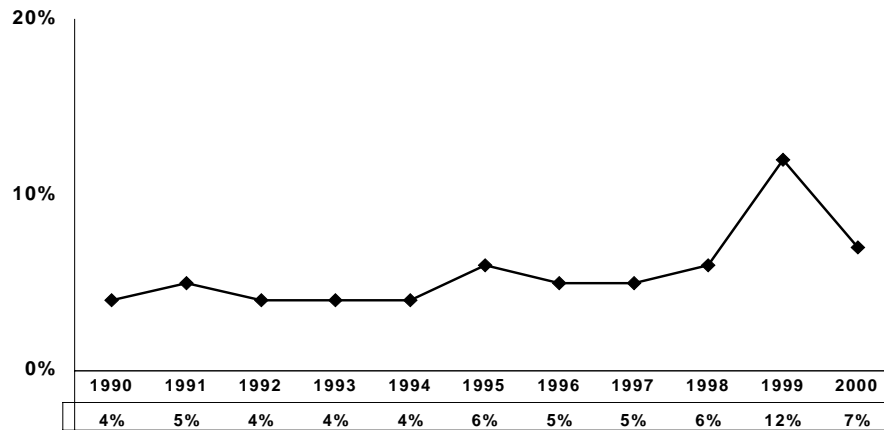
As of July 1, 2001, there were 463 people living with HIV infection and 488 people living with AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated, for a total of 951 people living with HIV/AIDS. The vast majority (85%) of people living with HIV/AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated are men. Across race/ethnicity, Hispanics account for the largest proportion of people in this group (42%); Whites and Blacks account for an additional 32% and 25% of the incarcerated population, respectively. The reported mode of exposure for over 75% of people living with HIV/AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated is injection drug use (IDU).

## ***I. Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Prevalence HIV and AIDS Case Data***

People diagnosed with HIV/AIDS while incarcerated, as compared to all people living with HIV/AIDS in the state:

- People diagnosed while incarcerated account for 8% of people living with HIV infection (non-AIDS), 7% of people living with AIDS, and 7% of all people living with HIV infection/AIDS.
- While 72% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS in the state as a whole are male, 85% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated are male.
- Injection drug use is the primary reported mode of exposure for 77% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated, compared to 34% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS in the state as a whole.
- Whites, Blacks and Hispanics living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts (49%, 25%, and 24%, respectively) show a different distribution than in the incarcerated population (32%, 25%, and 42%, respectively). Hispanics are represented in greater numbers among people diagnosed with HIV infection/AIDS while incarcerated than in the general population of Massachusetts.
- From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of AIDS cases that are diagnosed among people who are incarcerated remained relatively stable at 4%-7%, except in 1999 when the percentage was 12%. Though there was a spike in cases reported from correctional facilities in 1999, it is most likely the result of the fact that HIV case reporting was implemented on January 1, 1999. Many cases that had not been previously reported were reported at this time, as correctional facilities reviewed all records to determine if cases were reported.

**Figure 13.1 Percent of Reported AIDS Cases among People Diagnosed while Incarcerated<sup>1</sup> by Year of Diagnosis : MA, Data as of July 01, 2001**



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

**Table 13.1 People Diagnosed while Incarcerated Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Exposure****Mode: MA<sup>1</sup>***Data as of July 1, 2001*

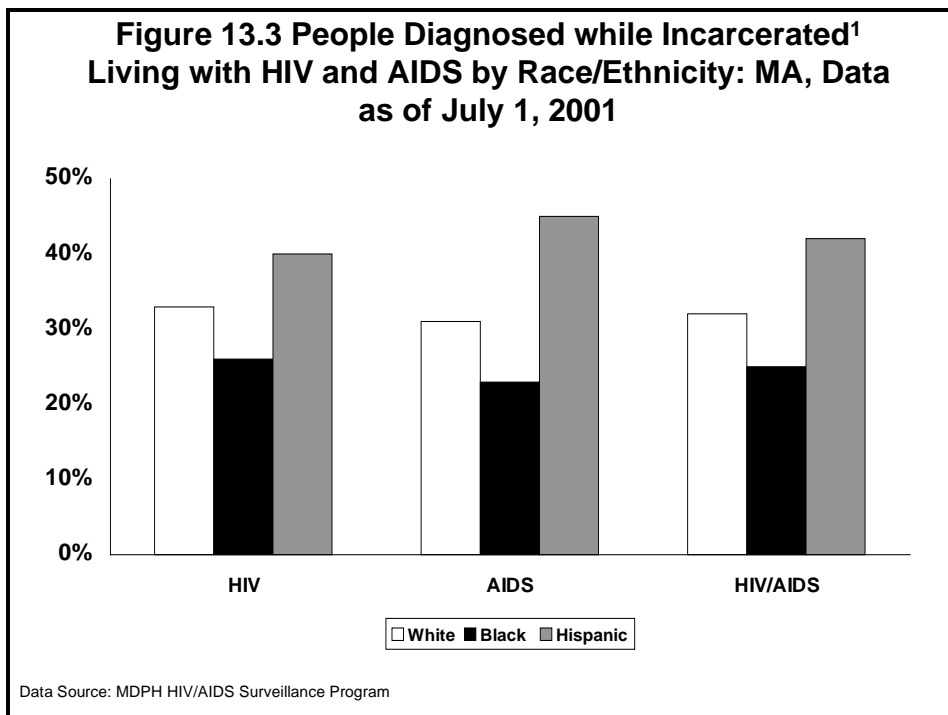
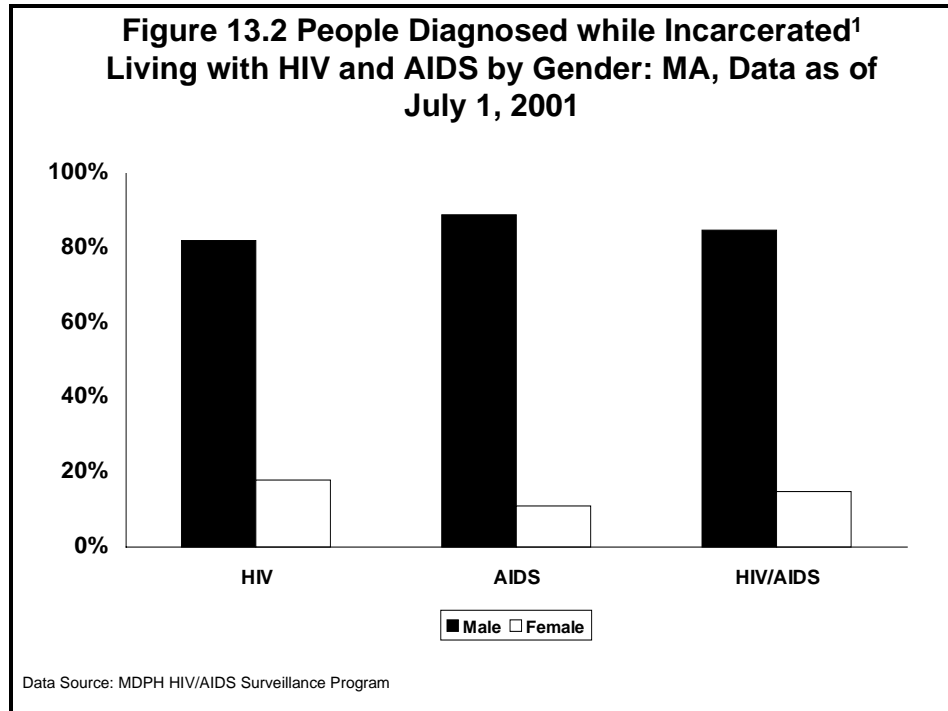
	HIV		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
By Gender:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	378	82%	432	89%	810	85%
Female	85	18%	56	11%	141	15%
By Race / Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (non-Hispanic)	155	33%	152	31%	307	32%
Black (non-Hispanic)	120	26%	114	23%	234	25%
Hispanic	183	40%	221	45%	404	42%
Asian / Pacific Islander	1	<1	0	0%	1	<1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	1%	1	<1	4	<1
Unknown	1	<1	0	0%	1	<1
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Sex with Male (MSM)	24	5%	15	3%	39	4%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	321	69%	414	85%	735	77%
MSM/IDU	25	5%	20	4%	45	5%
Heterosexual Sex	31	7%	19	4%	50	5%
◦ Heterosexual Sex w/IDU	17	4%	13	3%	30	3%
◦ Heterosexual Sex w/ Person w/ HIV or AIDS	14	3%	6	1%	20	2%
◦ Female Sex w/ Bisexual Male	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
◦ Other Heterosexual Sex	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Presumed Heterosexual Sex	45	10%	11	2%	56	5%
Blood / Blood products	1	<1	0	0%	1	<1
Pediatric	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
No Identified Risk	16	3%	9	2%	25	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>		<b>488</b>		<b>951</b>	

<sup>1</sup> People under age 13 do not reside in state/county correctional institutions.

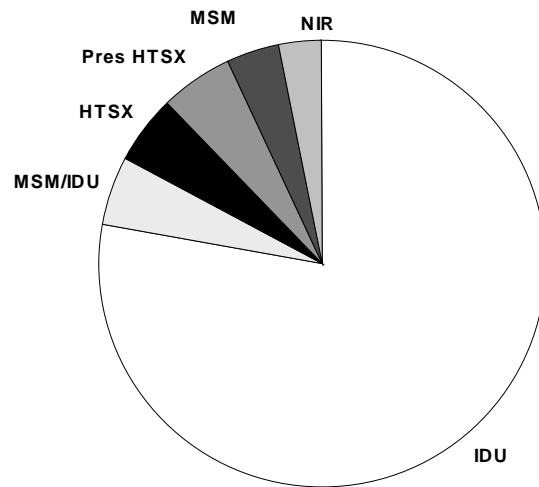
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- As of July 1, 2001, there were 951 people living in MA who were diagnosed with HIV infection or AIDS while they were in a state or county correctional institution.
- The majority (85%) of people living with HIV infection/AIDS diagnosed while incarcerated are men. The largest proportion of individuals were reported with a primary mode of exposure to HIV of IDU (77%) (See Figures 13.2 and 13.4)

- Hispanic persons account for the largest proportion (42%) across race/ethnicity of people living with HIV infection/AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated. (See Figure 13.3)



**Figure 13.4 People Diagnosed while Incarcerated<sup>1</sup>  
Living with HIV/AIDS by Exposure Mode: MA, Data as  
of July 01, 2001**



Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

**Table 13.2 People Diagnosed while Incarcerated Living with HIV Infection by Age at HIV Diagnosis and People Living with AIDS by Age at AIDS Diagnosis: MA**

*Data as of July 1, 2001*

PLWH/A <sup>1</sup>		
By Age at HIV Diagnosis, in Years:	N	%
Under 13 <sup>2</sup>	0 <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>
13 to 19	15	3%
20 to 24	66	14%
25 to 29	92	20%
30 to 34	114	25%
35 to 39	101	22%
40 to 44	48	10%
45 to 49	20	4%
50+	7	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	
By Age at AIDS Diagnosis in Years:	N	%
Under 13 <sup>2</sup>	0 <sup>2</sup>	-- <sup>2</sup>
13 to 19	4	1%
20 to 24	11	2%
25 to 29	71	15%
30 to 34	155	32%
35 to 39	129	26%
40 to 44	77	16%
45 to 49	33	7%
50+	8	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	
1 PLWH/A = People Living with HIV infection and AIDS		
2 People under age 13 do not reside in state/county correctional institutions.		
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)		

- As of July 1, 2001, there were 463 people who were diagnosed with HIV infection while incarcerated and 488 diagnosed with AIDS.
- 17% of people living with HIV infection as well as 3% of people living with AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated were diagnosed as adolescents (13-24 years old).
- The majority (67%) of people living with HIV infection diagnosed while incarcerated were diagnosed between the ages of 25 and 39.
- The majority (74%) of people living with AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated were diagnosed between the ages of 30 and 44

**Table 13.3 People Diagnosed while Incarcerated Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Current Age: MA**

*Data as of July 1, 2001*

By Current Age, in Years:	N	%
Under 13 <sup>1</sup>	0	-- <sup>1</sup>
13 to 19	3	<1%
20 to 24	17	2%
25 to 29	57	6%
30 to 34	153	16%
35 to 39	256	27%
40 to 44	263	28%
45 to 49	132	14%
50+	70	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>951</b>	

1 People under age 13 do not reside in state/county correctional institutions.  
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- As of July 1, 2001 the majority (71%) of people living with HIV infection/AIDS who were diagnosed while incarcerated are currently between the ages of 30 and 44.

**Table 13.4 People Diagnosed while Incarcerated Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Health Service Region of the Correctional Facility where the Person was Diagnosed with HIV Infection or AIDS: MA<sup>1</sup>**

*Data as of July 1, 2001*

By HSR:	HIV		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Boston HSR	51	11%	38	8%	89	9%
Metro West HSR	104	22%	111	23%	215	23%
Central HSR	112	24%	130	27%	242	25%
Northeast HSR	39	8%	48	10%	87	9%
Southeast HSR	87	19%	99	20%	186	20%
Western HSR	70	15%	62	13%	132	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>		<b>488</b>		<b>951</b>	

1 HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals. Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project.  
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)



**II.A. Service Utilization - Counseling and Testing Data**

<b>Table 13.5 Number and Percent of Positive HIV Tests<sup>1</sup> by Gender and Age of Client, and Mode of Exposure for People Diagnosed while Incarcerated: MA, 2000</b>			
HIV Tests by Gender of Client:	<b>TOTAL TESTS</b>	<b>TOTAL POSITIVE RESULTS</b>	<b>PERCENT POSITIVE</b>
Male	9,023	65	1%
Female	964	19	2%
HIV Tests by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin of Client:	<b>TOTAL TESTS</b>	<b>TOTAL POSITIVE RESULTS</b>	<b>PERCENT POSITIVE</b>
White (not Hispanic)	4,415	18	<1%
African American (not Hispanic)	1,746	16	1%
Hispanic/Latino	2,856	48	2%
Asian	50	0	0%
American Indian/Aleutian/Eskimo	65	0	0%
Haitian	26	0	0%
Brazilian	9	0	0%
Portuguese	448	2	<1%
Cape Verdean	228	0	0%
Other	0	0	0%
Unknown	144	0	0%
HIV Tests by Age of Client, in Years:	<b>TOTAL TESTS</b>	<b>TOTAL POSITIVE RESULTS</b>	<b>PERCENT POSITIVE</b>
Under 13 <sup>3</sup>	0 <sup>2</sup>	0 <sup>2</sup>	0%
13 to 19	559	1	<1%
20 to 24	2,155	7	<1%
25 to 29	1,765	12	1%
30 to 34	1,908	15	1%
35 to 39	1,661	17	1%
40 to 44	1,031	12	1%
45 to 49	480	9	2%
50+	283	4	1%
Unknown	145	7	5%
<p>1 Tests performed at publicly funded counseling and testing sites. (People also test for HIV at non-publicly funded sites for whom data are not represented in this table)</p> <p>2 People under age 13 do not reside in state/county correctional institutions.</p> <p>3 Caution should be used in interpreting percentages with both a small numerator and denominator.</p> <p>Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Bureau Counseling and Testing Program</p>			

**Table 13.5 Number and Percent of Positive HIV Tests<sup>1</sup> by Gender and Age of Client, and Mode of Exposure for People Diagnosed while Incarcerated: MA, 2000 (continued)**

HIV Tests by Mode of Exposure:	TOTAL TESTS	TOTAL POSITIVE RESULTS	PERCENT POSITIVE
Male to Male Sex	203	1	<1%
Male to Male Sex/Injection Drug Use	51	2	4% <sup>2</sup>
Injection Drug use	2,303	25	1%
Heterosexual Sex	6,342	40	1%
Other	36	1	3% <sup>2</sup>
Unknown	1,052	15	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,987</b>	<b>84</b>	

1 Tests performed at publicly funded counseling and testing sites. (People also test for HIV at non-publicly funded sites for whom data are not represented in this table)

2 Caution should be used in interpreting percentages with both a small numerator and denominator.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Bureau Counseling and Testing Program

- In 2000, many more incarcerated males (9,023) than females (964) received HIV tests at publicly funded Counseling and Testing (C&T) sites.
- The majority of those tested were White non-Hispanic (4,415) followed by Latinos (2,856) and African-Americans (1,746).
- More people were tested for HIV in the 20 to 24 age category than in any other age category.
- The majority of those tested reported heterosexual risk (6,342) as their mode of exposure, followed by injection drug use (2,303).

**Table 13.6 Number and Percent of Positive HIV Tests<sup>1</sup> by Year of Test for Clients Who are Incarcerated: MA, 1992-2000**

HIV Tests by Year of Test:	Total Tests	Total Positive Results	Percent Positive
1992	3,217	126	4%
1993	4,077	131	3%
1994	6,424	184	3%
1995	8,961	212	2%
1996	9,330	204	2%
1997	9,498	199	2%
1998	9,558	161	2%
1999	9,299	126	1%
2000	9,987	85	1%

<sup>1</sup> Tests performed at publicly funded counseling and testing sites. (People also test for HIV at non-publicly funded sites for whom data are not represented in this table)

- The number of incarcerated individuals who were tested at publicly funded C&T sites increased by 6,770 from 1992 through 2000.
- The percent of these individuals testing positive decreased from 1992 through 2000 and is currently at one percent.

## ***II.B. Service Utilization - Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Data***

The data in the following table describe people who received on-site substance abuse treatment in year 2000 while they were incarcerated.

<b>Table 13.7 Characteristics of Incarcerated Admissions to State-funded Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: MA</b>		
<i>Calendar Year 2000</i>		
<b>Incarcerated Admissions</b>		
<b>By Gender:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Male	2,748	81%
Female	644	19%
<b>By Age, in Years:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
0-20	266	8%
21-29	1,125	33%
30-39	1,274	38%
40-49	623	18%
50+	104	3%
<b>By Race/Ethnicity:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
White	1,855	55%
Black	505	15%
Latino	932	27%
Other	100	3%
<b>By Education:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
< High school	1,520	45%
High School graduate	1,490	44%
> High School	382	11%
<b>By Primary Substance:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Alcohol	1,296	38%
Heroin	916	27%
Cocaine	323	10%
Crack	241	7%
Marijuana	535	16%
Other	81	2%
<b>By Other Variables:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Employed	195	6%
Not Employed	3,197	94%
Homeless	85	3%
Not Homeless	3,307	97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,392</b>	
Data Source: MDPH Bureau of Substance Abuse Services		

- In 2000, 3,392 admissions to substance abuse treatment were incarcerated. Of these, 81% were men. The majority (38%) were 30-39 years old and White (55%).
- 44% of incarcerated admissions were high school graduates.
- For inmates who are receiving substance abuse treatment, the primary substance for which the largest proportion are being treated is alcohol (38%) followed by heroin (27%) and Marijuana (16%).

